Case 2:1	8-cv-05838-DSF-JPR Dod	cument 283	Filed 0	6/28/21	Page 1 of 18	Page ID #:5960
2						
3						
4						
5						
6		ITED STATI TRAL DISTI				
7	CEIT					
8	SHELDON LOCKETT, et al.			CASE NO: 2:18-cv-05838-DSF-JPR		
9	III		ORDER RE JURY TRIAL			
10	v. COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	. et al.	I.	DEAD	LINES	
11		,	C.	Expert \\ Initial: ;	Witness Exchange	Deadline:
12	Defendants			Rebuttal Cut-off:		
13	Defendants.	•	D.	Motion 1	Hearing Cut-off:	
14			E.	ADR Cu	ut-off:	
15			Б	Trial Da	oumants (Sat One	\.
16			F.	10/26/20	cuments (Set One)21).
17			G.	Trial Do 11/2/202	ocuments (Set Two 21	p):
18			H.		e-Trial Conference 021 at 03:00 PM	e:
19			I.	Trial Dat	e:	
20			TT		21 at 08:30 AM	ION
21			II.		PREPARATI	
22			III.		OUCT OF ATT ARTIES	IORNEYS
23						
24						
25						
26 27						
28						
28						

]

<u>DEADLINES</u>

A. <u>PARTIES/PLEADINGS</u>

The Court has established a cut—off date for adding parties or amending pleadings. All motions to add parties or to amend the pleadings must be noticed to be <u>heard</u> on or before the cut—off date. All unserved parties will be dismissed at the time of the pretrial conference pursuant to Local Rule 16–8.1.

B. <u>DISCOVERY AND DISCOVERY CUT-OFF</u>

- 1. <u>Discovery Cut-off</u>: The Court has established a cut-off date for discovery and expert discovery if applicable. This is not the date by which discovery request must be served; it is the date by which all discovery, <u>including</u> all hearing on any related motions, is to be completed. The parties should review carefully any motion requirements of the assigned magistrate judge to ensure that motions are made timely.
- 2. <u>Discovery Disputes</u>: Counsel are expected to comply with all Local Rules and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure concerning discovery. Whenever possible, the Court expects counsel to resolve discovery problems among themselves in a courteous, reasonable, and professional manner. The Court expects that counsel will adhere strictly to the Civility and Professionalism Guidelines, which can be found on the Court's website under "Attorney Information>Attorney Admissions."
- 3. <u>Discovery Motions</u>: Any motion challenging the adequacy of discovery responses must be filed, served, and calendared sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off date to permit the responses to be obtained before that date if the motion is granted
- 4. <u>Depositions</u>: All depositions must commence sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off date to permit their completion and to permit the deposing party enough time to bring any discovery motions concerning the deposition

5. Written Discovery: All interrogatories, requests for production of documents, and requests for admissions must be served sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off date to permit the discovering party enough time to challenge (via motion practice) responses deemed to be deficient.

6. Expert Discovery: All disclosures must be made in writing. The parties should begin expert discovery shortly after the initial designation of experts. The pretrial conference and trial dates will not be continued merely because expert discovery is not completed. Failure to comply with these or any other orders concerning expert discovery may result in the expert being excluded as a witness.

C. MOTIONS

The Court has established a cut-off date for the <u>hearing</u> of motions. All motions must be noticed so that the <u>hearing</u> takes place on or before the motion cut-off date. Counsel must provide Chambers with conformed paper chambers copies of all documents. Chambers copies should not be put in envelopes. Counsel should consult the Court's Standing Order, previously provided, to determine the Court's requirements concerning motions. A copy ofthe Standing Order is also available on the Court's website at www.cacd.uscourts.gov>Judges' Procedures and Schedules>Hon. Dale S. Fischer.

D. PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

1. A pretrial conference date has been set pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule 16-8. Each party appearing in this action must be represented at the pretrial conference by the attorney who is to have charge of the conduct of the trial on behalf of such party, unless excused for good cause. Counsel should not claim to be co-lead trial counsel for the purpose of avoiding this requirement. If counsel purport to be co-lead trial counsel, **both** must attend the pretrial conference. Counsel should be prepared to discuss streamlining the trial, including presentation of testimony by deposition excerpts or

- 2. STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL RULE 16 IS REQUIRED. THIS ORDER SETS FORTH SOME DIFFERENT AND SOME ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. THIS COURT DOES NOT EXEMPT *PRO PER* PARTIES FROM THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 16. Carefully prepared memoranda of contentions of fact and law, witness lists, a joint exhibit lists, and a proposed pretrial conference order must be submitted in accordance with the Rules and this Order, and the format of the proposed pretrial conference order must conform to the format set forth in Appendix A to the Local Rules. Failure of documents to comply with these requirements may result in the pretrial conference being taken off-calendar or continued, or in other sanctions.
- 3. The memoranda of contentions of fact and law, witness lists, and the joint exhibit list must be filed not later than the dates set by the Court.
- 4. In addition to the requirements of Local Rule 16, the witness lists must include a brief (one or two paragraph) description of the testimony, and a time estimate for both direct and cross-examination (separately stated). If two or more witnesses will testify on the same topics, counsel must explain why more than one witness is necessary. A separate version of the witness list containing only the names of the witnesses and a separate column to insert the dates on which the witness testified, and the joint exhibit list, must be submitted to the Chambers email box in Word format. Mandatory paper chambers copies must also be submitted.
- 5. Other documents to be filed in preparation for, and issues to be addressed at, the pretrial conference are discussed below.
 - E. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)

 PROCEDURES/NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT
- 1. Counsel must complete an ADR proceeding no later than the date set by the Court.

4

5

6

7 8

9

11

12

10

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26 27

28

2. No case will proceed to trial unless all parties, including an officer of all corporate parties (with <u>full</u> authority to settle the case), have appeared personally at an ADR proceeding.

- 3. If settlement is reached, it must be reported immediately to the courtroom deputy clerk (CRD) as required by Local Rule 16-15.7 regardless of the day or time settlement is reached. In addition, counsel must immediately send a notification of the settlement to the Chambers email box
- 4. In all cases set for jury trial, the parties must notify the Court no later than the Wednesday preceding the Tuesday trial date of any settlement so that the necessary arrangements can be made to schedule a different case for trial or notify the members of the public who would otherwise be reporting for jury duty that their services are not needed on that date.
- 5. Failure to comply with these notification requirements will cause counsel/parties to be charged for the costs related to proceeding jurors and may result in the imposition of sanctions on counsel for one or more parties, their clients, or both.

II

ADDITIONAL TRIAL PREPARATION

MOTIONS IN LIMINE A.

All motions *in limine* must be filed by the date established by the Court. Each side is limited to five motions in *limine* unless the Court orders otherwise for good cause shown. Counsel are to meet and confer to determine whether opposing counsel intends to introduce the disputed evidence, etc. and to attempt to reach an agreement that would obviate the motion. Opposition must be filed by the date established by the Court. The Court generally will rule on motions in *limine* at the pretrial conference. Motions in *limine* should address specific issues (i.e., not "to exclude all hearsay," etc.). Motions in limine should not be disguised motions for summary adjudication of issues.

JURY INSTRUCTIONS, SPECIAL VERDICT FORMS, VOIR

DIRE, JURY SELECTION

- 1. At least fourteen days before the meeting of counsel required by Local Rule 16–2 (which must occur at least 40 days before the date set for the pretrial conference), plaintiff(s) counsel must serve on defense counsel proposed jury instructions and proposed verdict/special verdict forms. Within 7 days, defense counsel must serve objections, if any, to those instructions and verdict forms, as well as any proposed alternative or additional instructions and verdict forms. Before or at the Rule 16-2 meeting, counsel must attempt to come to agreement on the proposed jury instructions and verdict forms.
- 2. When the Manual of Model Jury Instructions for the Ninth Circuit provide an applicable jury instructions, the parties should submit the most recent versions, modified and supplemented to fit the circumstances of this case. Where language appears in brackets, the appropriate language should be selected. All blanks should be completed. Where California law applies, counsel should use the current edition of California Jury Instructions - Civil (BAJI or CACI). If neither is applicable, counsel should consult the instructions manuals from other circuits or states, as applicable. When submitting other than Ninth Circuit or California instructions, counsel should be sure that the law on which the instructions is based is the same as Ninth Circuit law (or California or other state law, if applicable) on the subject. Counsel may submit alternatives to the Ninth Circuit model jury instructions, or BAJI or CACI, only if counsel has a reasoned argument that those instructions do not properly state the law or they are incomplete.
- 3. The Court has its own introductory instructions (instructions read before opening statements). Counsel should provide only instructions to be read after the evidence has been submitted or that may be appropriate during trial.
 - 4. Each requested instruction must (a) cite the authority or source of the

instructions, (b) be set forth in full, (c) be on a separate page, (d) be numbered, (e) cover only one subject or principle of law, and (f) not repeat principals of law

contained in any other requested instructions.

5. By the date set by the Court, counsel must file with the Court and submit (electronically to the Chambers email box and in paper form) a JOINT set of jury instructions on which there is agreement. The Court expects counsel to agree on the substantial majority of jury instructions, particularly when pattern or model instructions provide a statement of applicable law. If one party fails to comply with the provisions of this section, the other party must file a unilateral set of jury instructions, unless that party wishes to waive jury trial.

- 6. At the same time, each party must file with the Court and submit (electronically to the Chambers email box in paper form) its proposed jury instructions that are objected to by any other party. Each disputed instruction must have attached a short (one or two paragraph) statement, including points and authorities in support of the instructionsas well as brief statement, including points and authorities, in support of any objections. A proposed alternative instruction must be provided, if applicable. If the Court believes there are so many disputed instructions that the trial would be unnecessarily interrupted in order for the Court to resolve disputes, the Court will determine that the matter is not yet ready to be tried, and will order counsel to continue to meet and confer until most of the disputes are resolved.
- 7. Counsel must provide the documents described in paragraphs 5 and 6 to the Chambers email box in Word format at the time they file their proposed jury instructions.
- 8. The Court will send one or more copies of the instructions into the jury room for the jury's use during deliberations. Therefore, in addition to the copies described above, the Chambers email versions must contain a "clean" set of jury instructions, containing only the text of the instructions (one per page) with the

- 14. In most cases the Court will conduct its initial voir dire of 16 prospective jurors who will be seated in the jury box. Generally the Court will select eight jurors.
- 15. Each side will have three peremptory challenges. Once all challenges for cause and peremptory challenges are exercised, the eight jurors in the lowest numbered seats will be the jury. If fewer than eight jurors remain, the Court may decide to proceed with six or seven jurors.

C. GLOSSARY, TRIAL EXHIBITS WITNESS LISTS, ETC.

- 1. All counsel are to meet not later than ten days before trial and to stipulate, so far as is possible, to foundation, to waiver of the best evidence rule, and to those exhbits that may be received into evidence at the start of the trial.
- 2. At least one week before trial, counsel must send to the Chambers email box in Word format:
- a. A case-specific glossary for the court reporter that includes applicable medical, scientific, or technical terms, slang, the names and spellings of case names likely to be cited, street/city/country names, all parties/entities involved in the case, names of people interviewed/deposed, names of family members, friends, or others who might be mentioned, and other case-specific terminology;
- b. The party's witness list, with a column to add the date on which the witness testified;
- c. The joint exhibit list in the form specified in Local Rule 16-6. An annotated exhibit list identifying the exhibits to be received into evidence at the start of the trial must also be provided.
 - 3. On the first morning of trial, counsel must submit to the CRD:
- a. All original exhibits (except those to be used for impeachment only), with official exhibit tags attached and bearing the same number shown on the exhibit list. Exhibit tags may be obtained from the receptionist in the Public

Intake Section, located on the 1st#1506 of the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building at 255 East Temple St., Room 180. Digital exhibit tags are also available on the Court's website under Court forms>General forms>Form G-14A (plaintiff) and G-14B (defendant). Exhibit must be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., NOT 1.1, 1.2, etc. and in accordance with Local Rule 16-6. The defense exhibit numbers must not duplicate plaintiff's numbers. If a "blow-up" is an enlargement of an existing exhibit, it must be designated with the number of the original exhibit followed by an "A.";

- b. Two sets of the exhibits that can be reproduced (one for the Court and one for witnesses) placed in three-ring binders with divider tabs containing the exhibit numbers. The face and spine of the binders must be marked with the case name and number, the volume number, and the number range of the exhibits in the binder. Each binder must contain an index of the exhibits included in the volume.
- 4. A copy of the exhibit list with all admitted exhibits will be given to the jury during deliberations. Counsel must review and approve the exhibit list with the CRD before the list is given to the jury.
- 5. Where a significant number of exhibits will be admitted, the Court encourages counsel, preferably by agreement, to consider ways in which testimony about exhibits may be intelligible to the jury while it is being presented. Counsel should consider such devices as jury notebooks for admitted exhibits, or enlargements of important exhibits. The Court has an Elmo and other equipment available for use during trial. Information concerning training on the use of electronic equipment is available. Details are posted on the Court's website. To make reservations for training, call 213-894-3061 The Court does not permit exhibits to be "published" by passing them up and down the jury box. Exhibits may be displayed briefly using the screens in the courtroom, unless the process becomes too time-consuming.

6. Counsel must not attempt to display or use any charts or enlargements of exhibits unless all counsel have agreed to their use or objections have been heard and a ruling has been made.

D. TRIAL

- 1. On the day of jury selection, trial will begin at 9:00 a.m. Counsel must be prepared to go on the record at 8:30 a.m. Thereafter, trial days are generally Tuesday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., with three fifteen-minute breaks. When necessary, trials may continue beyond the normal schedule. If counsel contemplate that this schedule will be problematic due to the availability of witnesses, counsel should provide details to the Court at the pretrial conference.
- 2. On the day of jury selection, the Court reserves the time from 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. to handle legal and administrative matters. Jury selection will begin promptly at 9:00 a.m. or as soon as jurors are available. Thereafter, legal and administrative matters must be addressed between 7:45 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. All counsel are urged to anticipate matters that may need to be addressed outside of the presence of the jury and to raise them during this period or at the end of the day. The Court does not make jurors wait while counsel discuss matters that should have been addressed previously. Counsel are urged to consider any unusual substantive or evidentiary issues that may arise, and to advise the Court of such issues as early as possible. Short briefs addressing such disputed issues are welcome.
- 3. Before trial begins, the Court will give counsel an opportunity to discuss administrative matters and anticipated procedural or legal issues. Before trial begins, and as soon as the information becomes available to counsel, counsel should advise the court of any concerns or accommodations that are requested for parties or witnesses. During trial, if there are any matters to be discussed outside the presence of the jury, counsel must advise the CRD of the request. The Court discourages sidebars during trial.

Case I	2:18-cv-05838-DSF-JPR Document 283 Filed 06/28/21 Page 12 of 18 Page ID 4. All orders for transcripts #:5971 be ordered through the court reporters, Pat
2	Cuneo, who can be contacted through www.patcuneo.com
3	III
4	CONDUCT OF ATTORNEYS AND PARTIES
5	A. OPENING STATEMENTS, EXAMINIG WITNESSES, AND
6	<u>SUMMATION</u>
7	1. Counsel must use the lectern for opening statements, examination of
8	witnesses, and summation.
9	2. Counsel must not consume time by writing out words, drawing charts or
10	diagrams, etc. Counsel may do so in advance and explain that the item was
11	prepared earlier as ordered by the Court to save time.
12	3. The Court will establish reasonable time estimates for opening and
13	closing, arguments, examination of witnesses, etc.
14	B. OBJECTIONS TO QUESTIONS
15	1. Counsel must not use objectins for the purpose of making a speech,
16	recapitulating testimony, or attempting to guide the witness.
17	2. When objecting, counsel must rise to state the objection and state only
18	that counsel objects and the legal ground of objection. If counsel wishes to argue
19	an objection further, counsel must ask for permission to do so.
20	C. GENERAL DECORUM
21	1. Counsel should not approach the CRD or the witness box without
22	specific permission. If permission is given, counsel should return to the lecturn
23	when the purpose has been accomplished. Counsel should not question a witness
24	at the witness stand.
25	2. Counsel and parties should rise when adddressing the Court, and when the
26	Court or the jury enters or leaves the courtroom.
27	3. Counsel should address all remarks to the Court. Counsel are not to
28	address the CRD, the court reporter, persons in the audience, or opposing counsel

inconvenience jurors except under extraordinary circumstances. The Court will

- 2. If a witness was on the stand at a recess or adjournment, counsel must have the witness back on the stand, ready to proceed, when the court session resumes.
 - 3. Counsel must notify the CRD in advance if any witness should be accommodated based on a disability or for other reasons.
 - 4. No presenting party may be without witnesses. If counsel has no more witnesses to call and there is more than a brief delay, the Court may deem that party to have rested.
 - 5. The Court attempts to cooperate with professional witnesses and will, except in extradinary circumstances, accommodate them by permitting them to be called out of sequence. Counsel must anticipate any such possibility and discuss it with opposing counsel. If there is an objection, counsel must confer with the Court in advance.

E. EXHIBITS

- 1. Each counsel should keep counsel's own list of exhibits and should note when each has been admitted into evidence.
- 2. Each counsel is responsible for any exhibits that counsel secures from the CRD and must return them before leaving the courtroom at the end of the session.
- 3. An exhibit not previously marked should, at the time of its first mention, be accompanied by a request that the CRD mark it for identification. To save time, counsel must show a new exhibit to opposing counsel before it is mentioned in court.
- 4. Counsel are to advise the CRD of any agreements they have with respect to the proposed exhibits and as to those exhibits that may be received so that no further motion to admit need be made.
 - 5. When referring to an exhibit, counsel should refer to its exhibit number

6. Counsel must not ask witnesses to draw charts or diagrams or ask the Court's permission for a witness to do so. If counsel wishes to question a witness in connection with graphic aids, the material must be fully prepared before the court session starts.

F. <u>DEPOSITIONS</u>

- 1. All depositions to be used at trial, either as evidence or potentially for impeachment, must be lodged with the CRD on the first day of trial or such earlier date as the Court may order. Counsel should verify with the CRD that the relevant deposition is in the CRD's possession.
- 2. In using depositions of an adverse party for impeachment, either one of the following procedures may be used:
- a. If counsel wishes to read the questions and answers as alleged impeachment and ask the witness no further questions on that subject, counsel must first state the page and line where the reading begins and the page and line where the reading ends, and allow time for any objection. Counsel may then read the portions of the deposition into the record.
- b. If counsel wishes to ask the witness further questions on the subject matter, the deposition is placed in front of the witness and the witness is told to read silently the pages and lines involved. Counsel may either ask the witness further questions on the matter and then read the quotations, or read the quotations and then ask further questions. Counsel should have an extra copy of the deposition for this purpose.
- 3. Where a witness is absent and the witness's testimony is offered by deposition, counsel may (a) have a reader occupy the witness chair and read the testimony of the witness while the examining layer asks the questions, or (b) have counsel read both the questions and answers.
 - G. <u>USING NUMEROUS ANSWERS AND INTERROGATORIES AND</u>

REQUESTS FOR ADMISSIONS 2 Whenever counsel expects to offer a group of answers to interrogatories or 3 requests for admission extracted from one or more lengthy documents, counsel should prepare a new document listing each question and answer, and identifying 4 5 the document from which it has been extracted. Copies of this new document 6 should be given to the Court and opposing counsel. 7 H. ADVANCE NOTICE OF DIFFICULT OR UNUSUAL ISSUES 8 If any counsel has reason to anticipate that a difficult question of law or 9 evidence will necessitate legal argument requiring research or briefing, counsel 10 must give the Court advance notice. Counsel are directed to notify the CRD at the 11 day's adjournment if an unexpected legal issue arises. Counsel must also advise the CRD at the end of each trial day of any issues that must be addressed outside 12 13 the presence of the jury, so that there is no interruption of the trial. THE COURT 14 WILL NOT KEEP JURORS WAITING. 15 N.B. "COUNSEL," AS USED IN THIS ORDER, INCLUDES PARTIES 16 APPEARING IN PROPRIA PERSONA. 17 18 IT IS SO ORDERED. 19 DATED: June 28, 2021 /s/ Dale S. Fischer 20 United States District Judge 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

Case	2.10-07-03030	-DSF-JPR Document 283	- I licu	our zorza i ago ar	or to rage ib
1		#:5970	6		
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8				TRICT COURT	
9		CENTRAL DIST	RICT (OF CALIFORNIA	
10) (CASE NO. CV	DSF(x)
11))		
12		Plaintiff(s),))		
13		(=/,)) I	EXHIBIT LIST	
14	vs.)		
15)))	SAMPLE FORMAT	r
16		Defendant(s).))		
17		Defendant(s).)		
17 18	EX. No.	Defendant(s). DESCRIPTION)	IDENTIFIED	ADMITTED
17 18 19	EX. No.)))		ADMITTED
17 18 19 20	EX. No.)))		ADMITTED
17 18 19 20 21	EX. No.)))		ADMITTED
17 18 19 20 21 22	EX. No.)))		ADMITTED
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	EX. No.)))		ADMITTED
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	EX. No.)))		ADMITTED
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	EX. No.)) ——————————————————————————————————		ADMITTED
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	EX. No.				ADMITTED
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	EX. No.				ADMITTED

Case 2:18-cv-05838-DSF-JPR Document 283 Filed 06/28/21 Page 18 of 18 Page ID #:5977

FINAL JOINT TRIAL WITNESS ESTIMATE FORM

CASE:	TRIAL DATE:

	WITNESS NAME	PARTY CALLING WITNESS AND ESTIMATE	X-EXAMINER'S ESTIMATE	DESCRIPTION OF TESTIMONY	COMMENTS
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
	TOTAL ESTIMATES THIS PAGE:				

Instructions:

(1) List witnesses (last name first); (2) For description, be extremely brief, <u>e.g.</u>, "eyewitness to accident" or "expert on standard of care;" (3) Use estimates within fractions of an hour, rounded off to closest quarter of an hour, <u>e.g.</u>, if you estimate 20 minutes, make it .25. An estimate of one and one–half hours would be 1.5. An estimate of three–quarters of an hour would be .75; (4) Note special factors in "Comments" column, <u>e.g.</u>, "Needs interpreter;" (5) Entries may be in handwriting <u>if very neat and legible</u>.